VESELOVSKIY, I. N.

Tekhnicheskaia mekhanika; elementarnyi uchebnik dlia samoobrazovaniia. Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1943. 282 p. diagrs.

Applied mechanics; elementary manual for self instruction.

DLC: TA350.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

VESELOVSKIY, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH

Kurs mekhaniki dlia tekhnikumov. Dop. v kachestve uchebn. posobiia dlia tekhnikumov. Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1947. 592 p. diagrs.

Course in mechanics for technical schools.

DLC: QA805.V3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

VESELOVSKIY, I. N.

VESELOVSKIY, I. N. - "Babylonian Mathematics." Sub 26 Mar 52, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

VESELOVSKII, I. N.

Tekhnicheskaia mekhanika; elementarnyi uchebnik dlia samoobrazovaniia. Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1943. 282 p. diagrs.

Applied mechanics; elementary manual for self instruction.

DLC: TA350.V4

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

VESELOVSKII, IVAN NIKOLAEVICH

Kurs mekhaniki dlia tekhnikumov. Dop. v kachestve ucheon. posobiia dlia tekhnikumov. Moskva, Gostekhizdat, 1947. 592 p. diagrs.

Course in mechanics for technical schools.

DLC: QA805.V3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

GERNET, Mikhail Mikhaylovich, prof.; SVESHNIKOV, G.N., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof., retsenzent; VESELOVSKIY, I.N., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof., retsenzent; POGOSOV, G.S., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk, dots., nauchn. red.

[Course in theoretical mechanics] Kurs teoreticheskoi mekhaniki. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 406 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskoye vysshoye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. N.Ye. Baumana (for Veselovskiy).

MIKHALOVSKIY, A.G., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KALIBERDA, V.I., kand.biol.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, I.V., kand.biol.nauk.

Experience gained from grassland crop rotations practiced in the Ukrainian Polesye. Zemledelie 6 no.9:35-39 S '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Polesye--Rotation of crops)

MIKHALOVSKIY, A.G., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; KALIBERDA, V.M., assistent; YAVORSKIY, A.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, dotsent; VESELOVSKIY, I.V., kand.biologicheskikh nauk

Productivity of grassland crop rotations and measures for increasing soil fertility in the Ukrainian Polesye. Nauch. trudy UASHN 10:3-16 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Polesye— Rotation of crops) (Soil fertility)

VESELOVSKIY, I. V.

"The Effect of Perennial Grasses on Fertile Gray Forest Soils and Podsolized Chernozems Under the Conditions Which Exist in the Western Forest Steppes of the Ukrainian SSR." Cand Biol Sci, Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Kiev-L'vov, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

VESELOVSKIY, K. S.

O klimate Rossii (The Climate of Russia,) SPb, 1857.

S/138/62/000/012/007/010
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Gamburg, D. Yu., Kazakov, A. V., Lelyakina, T. M., Belugina, L. N., Veselovskiy, K. B.

TITLE: Investigation of carbon black produced by electro-cracking of natural gas to acetylene

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1962, 22 - 24

TEXT: Samples of acetylene carbon blacks, obtained from dry collection and produced in one of the electro-cracking plants, were studied in 1959 - 1960 by the ГИАП (GIAP - State Institute of Scientific Research and Design of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis), in cooperation with НИИРП (NIIRP - Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry). Investigations were conducted to determine the possible use of these samples as fillers in rubber mixes. The major disadvantages of the investigated carbon blacks were found to be: the high volumetric numbers, elevated ash content and a low density which in some cases not exceeded 40 - 50 g/l. Work has been carried out to increase the density by 3 to 4 times and reduce the volumetric number from 34

Card 1/2

to 5.9 cm^3/g. The ash content could also be reduced by regulating the production process through gas annealing with vapour condensate. Finally, the elevated content of volatile substances could also be reduced with an increase in annealing temperature. The advantages of the methane electro-cracking carbon black are: the high tensile strength, hardness according to TM-2 (TM-2), increased tear resistance exceeding the standard acetylene carbon black in this respect. It was experimentally established that with the properly adjusted carbon-black production process from gases of methane electro-cracking, carbon black compression, and its granulation, a stable product is formed which is not inferior to standard acetylene carbon black [П-1250 (P-1250)], and carbon black from methane electro-cracking produced at present in the GFR. The investigated carbon black gives the same properties to the rubber mixes as the latter two. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (State Institute of Scientific Research and Design of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis and Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

VESELOVSKIY, Ivan Vasil'yevich[Veselovs'kyi, I.V.], dots.; MIKHALOVSKIY, A.G.[Mykhalovs'kyi, A.H.], prof., red.; YEFRIMOV, M.V., red.; VERNIK, G.V.[Vernik, H.V.], tekhn. red.

[Herbicides and their use in agriculture] Herbitsydy ta ikh zastosuvannia v sil's'komu hospodarstvi. Kiev, Derzhsil'-hospvydav URSR, 1964. 50 p. (MIRA 17:3)

GAMBURG, D.Yu.; KAZAKOV, A.V.; LELYAKINA, T.M.; BELUGINA, L.N.; VESELOVSKIY, K.B.

Investigating the carbon black obtained in the electric cracking of natural gas prior to the formation of acetylene. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.12:22-24 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

(Carbon black) (Gas, Natural)

44162

S/181/62/004/010/062/063
B102/B104

24.7800

AUTHORS: Veselovskiy, P. F., and Suchkov, Yu. D.

TITLE: General case of resonator method of determining the dielectric constant

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 10, 1962, 2989-2992

TEXT: The theoretical bases are stated for a method of determining ε in a cylindrical resonator that contains n sections filled with substances of different ε (Fig. 1). For simplicity, energy dispersion is ignored and $\mu=1$ over the whole volume. The mathematical solution of the problem is reduced to a considering the harmonic oscillations of the type H_{pqr} of the generalized resonator when the field components are

$$E_z=0,\quad E_{x,y}=-\frac{w}{c}Z\nabla S,$$

$$H_z=x^2ZS,\quad H_{x,y}=\frac{dZ}{dz}\nabla S,$$

Card 1/4

$S=S(x_2,x_3)$ and $Z=z(z)=A\sin(\alpha z+\varphi)$. $sZ=u(x_1,x_2,x_3)$ is the solution of the wave equation $\Delta u + k^2 u = 0$ where $k^2=(\omega/c)^2\varepsilon=\chi^2+\alpha^2$. The boundary-value problem, together with the continuity condition, yields a system of equations of the form

$$\frac{\tan(\alpha_1 a_1)}{\alpha_1}=\frac{\tan(\alpha_2 a_1+\psi_2)}{\alpha_2},\ \ldots\ldots,\ldots\ldots=\frac{\tan(\alpha_n a_n)}{\alpha_n}$$

with the non-trivial solution

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}B_i-\sum_{i=2}^{n-1}\alpha_i^2B_i\left(\sum_{s=1}^{i-1}B_s\right)\left(\sum_{s=i+1}^{n}B_s\right)+\sum_{\substack{i=2\\k>i+1}}^{k=n-1}\alpha_i^2\alpha_k^2B_iB_k\left(\sum_{s=1}^{i-1}B_s\right)\left(\sum_{s=i+1}^{k-1}B_s\right)\times \quad (2)$$

$$\times\left(\sum_{s=k+1}^{n}B_s\right)-\sum_{\substack{i=2\\l>i+1\\l>k+1}}^{l=n-1}\alpha_i^2\alpha_k^2\alpha_l^2B_iB_kB_l\left(\sum_{s=1}^{i-1}B_s\right)\left(\sum_{s=i+1}^{k-1}B_s\right)\left(\sum_{s=k+1}^{l-1}B_s\right)\times$$

$$\times\left(\sum_{s=l+1}^{n}B_s\right)+\ldots=0.$$

Card 2/4 $B_i=\frac{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha_i a_i)}{\alpha_i}$.

General case of resonator method of...

This relation is the resonance condition for the magnetic oscillations and yields the parameters α_i for determining $\varepsilon_i = (c/\omega)^2(\alpha_i^2+\kappa^2)$. $a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i$ is the length and ω_o is the resonance frequency of the resonator when $\varepsilon_1 = \ldots = \varepsilon_i = \ldots = \varepsilon_n = 1$. In this case $\kappa^2 = (\omega_o/c)^2 - (r\pi/a)^2$; (3). For a dielectric of thickness a_2 upon a dielectric base of thickness a_3,

$$\alpha_2^2 \approx \frac{1}{B_1 a_2}\left[1 + (B_1+a_2)\frac{1-\alpha_3^2 B_3 B_4}{B_3+B_4}\right]$$; if α_2^2 is put into Eq. (3) the dielectric constant ε_2 of the film can be determined. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

Card 3/4

GANBURG, D.Yu.; LELYAKINA, T.M.; VESELOVSKIY, K.B.; BELUGINA, L.N.

Changes in the peat surface during its gasification. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.9:99-102 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.
(Peat gasification)

VESELOVSKIY, L. F.

U S S R

13307* Investigation of the Relaxation Processes in Polyvinyl Acetate at Temperatures Below the Softening Temperature [Issledovanie relaksatsionnykh protsessov v polivinilatetate pri temperaturakh nizhe temperatury razmyagcheniya. Russian.] L. F. Veselovskiy and A. I. Slutsker. Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, v 25, no 5, May 1955, p 939-942

Experimental investigations of the dielectric properties of a polar polymer. Measurements carried out in a temperature range of -150 to + 20 C, and a frequency range of 50 to 10^6 cycles. Graphs 6 ref

L 16468-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) DM
ACC NR: AP6005540 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/001/0075/0076

AUTHOR: Veselovskiy, L. N.; Kuznetsov, V. G.; Sakovich, V. A. 44 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimum ratio of neutron- and gamma-radiation doses behind the shield of a reactor 19,55

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 75-76

TOPIC TAGS: radiation shielding, gamma radiation, neutron radiation, nuclear engineering, reactor shielding

ABSTRACT: It is shown that slight deviations from equality between the surface areas of the light and heavy components in a lead-water shield may have a considerable effect on the ratio of neutron- and gamma-radiation doses for optimum thicknesses of the water and lead components. No definite ratio of neutron- and gamma-radiation doses can serve as a generalized optimizing test depending on specific structural considerations. Therefore other tests must be used for checking optimum shielding conditions. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 11Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

UDC: 621.039.58:539.125.5 + 539.122 2

Card 1/1 mc

ACC NR: AT6036520 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0099/0099

AUTHOR: Vesolovskiy, L. N.; Gribov, B. S.; Kuznetsov, V. G.; Sakovich, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of absorbed doses of intermediate neutrons [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966.]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 99

TOPIC TAGS: neutron radiation biologic effect, cosmic radiation biologic effect, radiation shielding, radiation protection, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: Study of the effectiveness of biological shielding of a nuclear reactor showed that the most convenient method of detecting intermediate-energy neutrons is neutron detection with preliminary moderation. The sensitivity of such detectors depends on moderator thickness, and also on the geometry of the moderator-detector system as a whole. Detectors with isotropic sensitivity received the most attention. In order to study the angular characteristics of neutron fluxes, a directional neutron detector with variable moderator thickness was created for biological shielding. The sensitivity of the detector was investigated with monoenergetic neutrons in the range 30 kev to

Card 1/2

18 Mev. It was found that use of different moderator thicknesses permits measurement both of neutron fluxes in the energy range 30 kev—18 Mev, and of the physical and biological doses produced by them. [W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

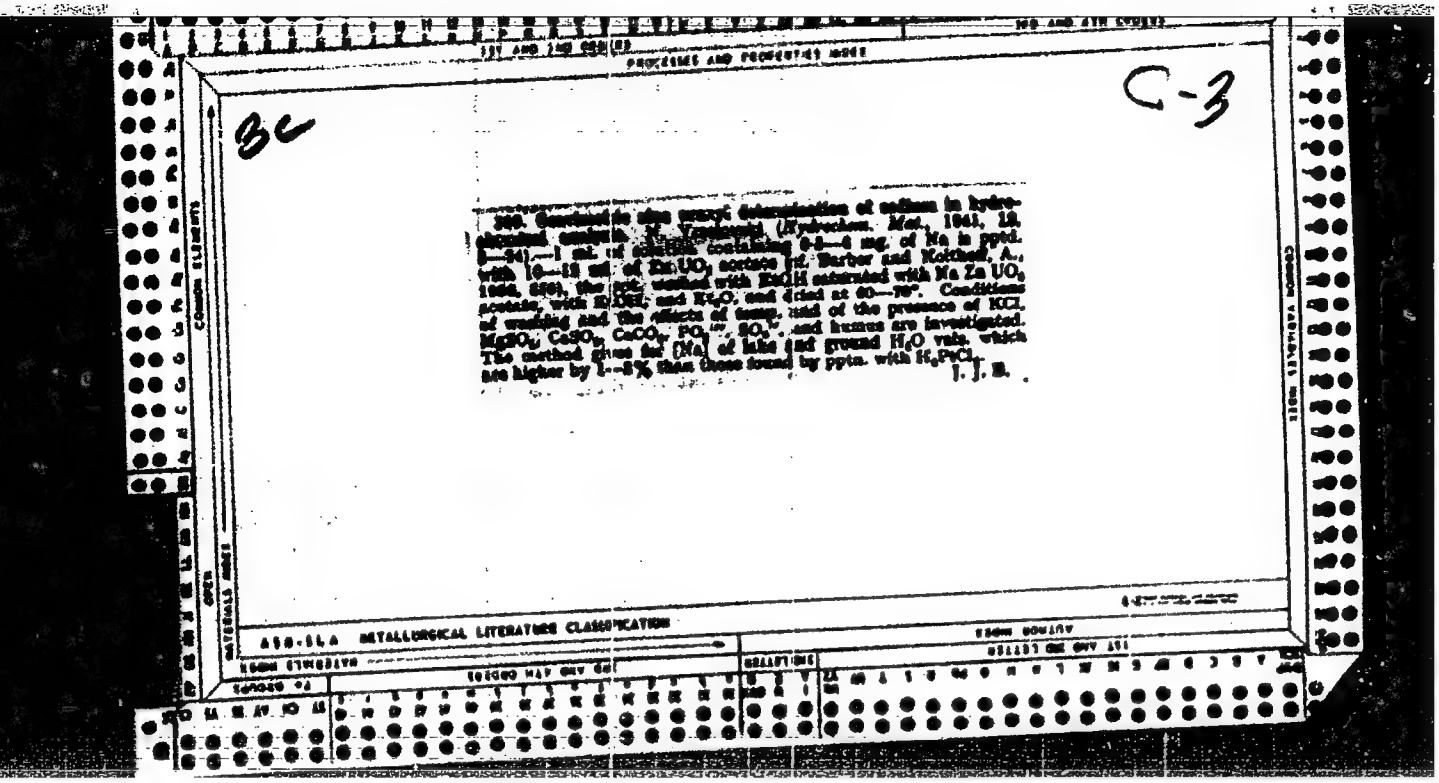
.3V .2/4

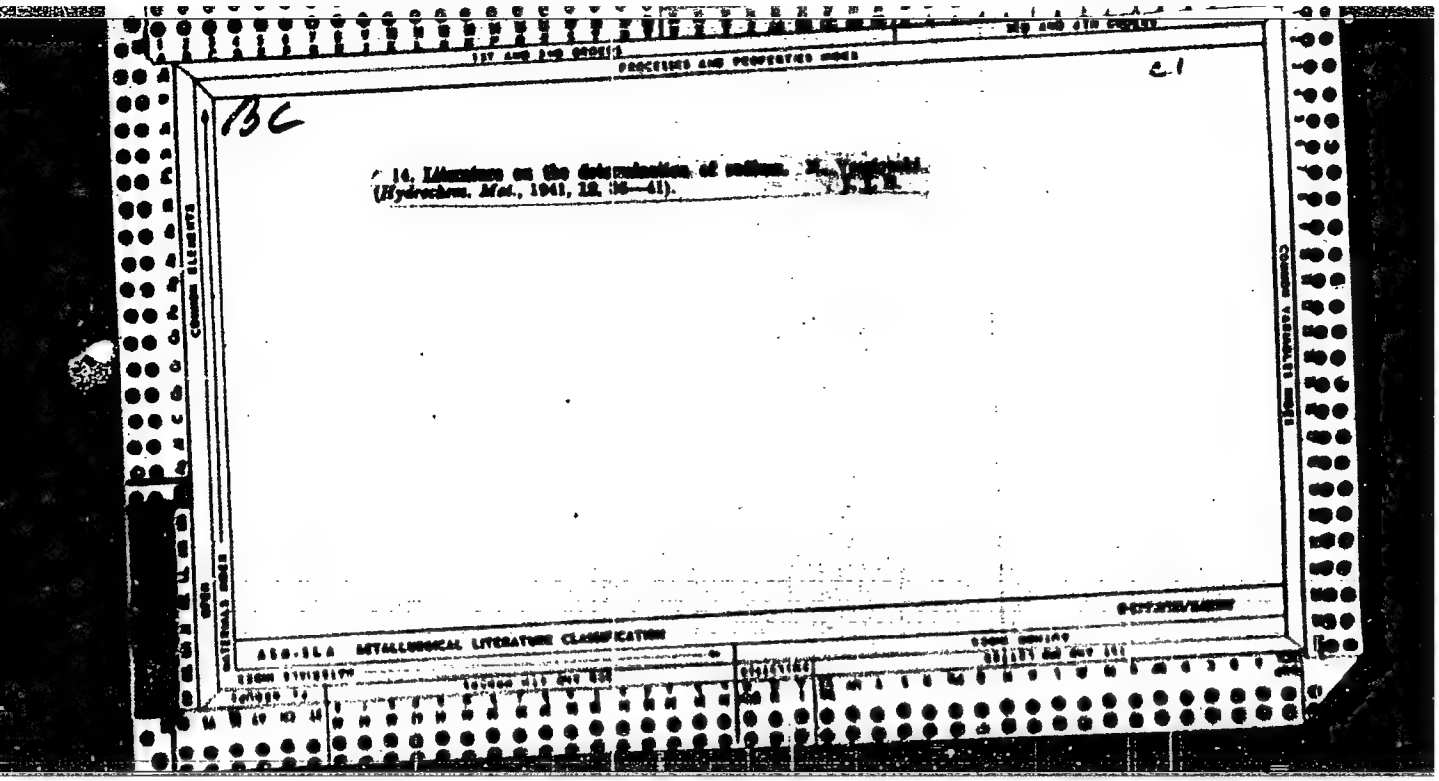
Volumetric zinc uranyl determination of sodium by the method of Dobbins and Byrd. N. Veselovski (*Hydrochem. Mat.*, 1941, 12, 25–33).—[Na] of 11 samples of ground H_2O of Lower Don district is given (cf. C., 1944, Part I). J. J. B.

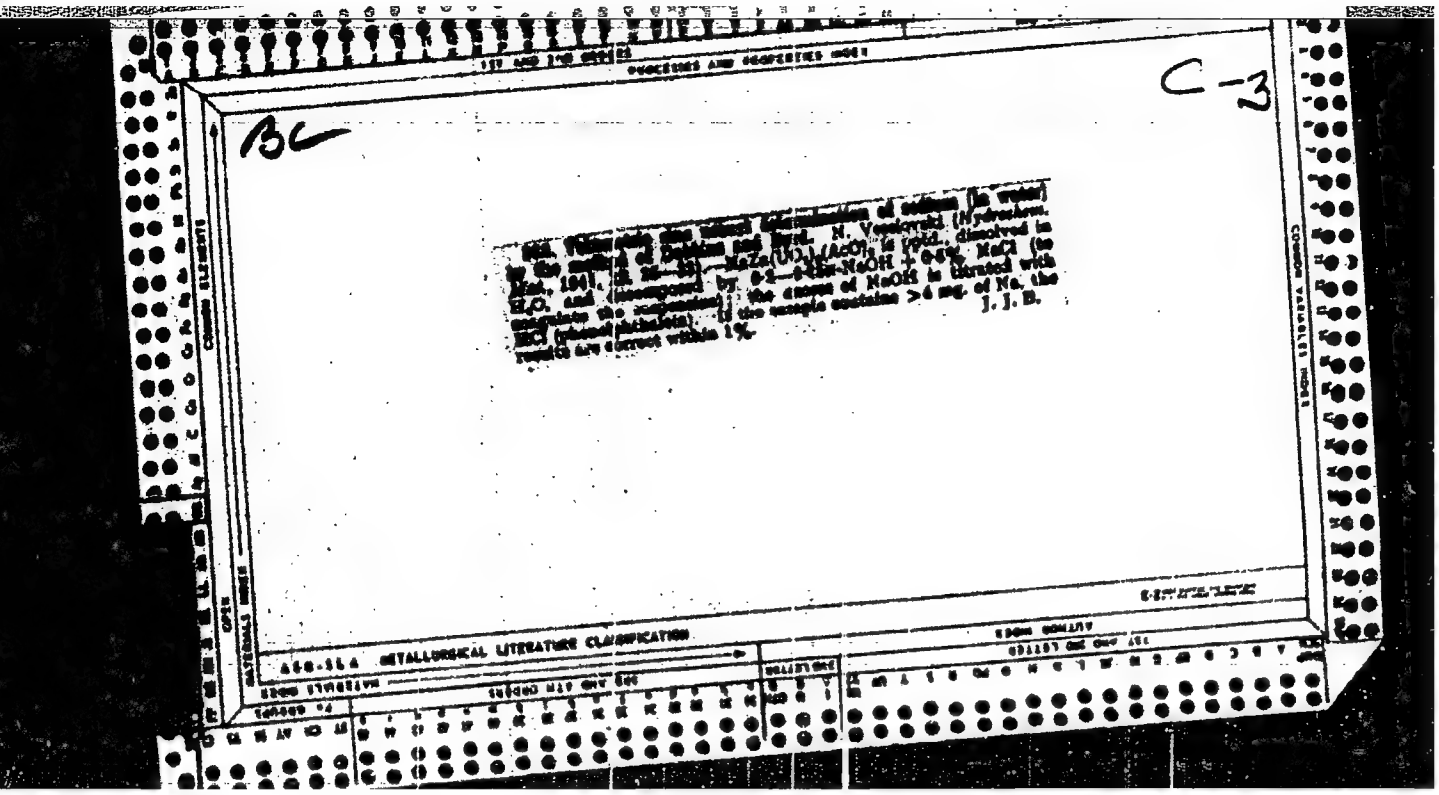
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620001-9"

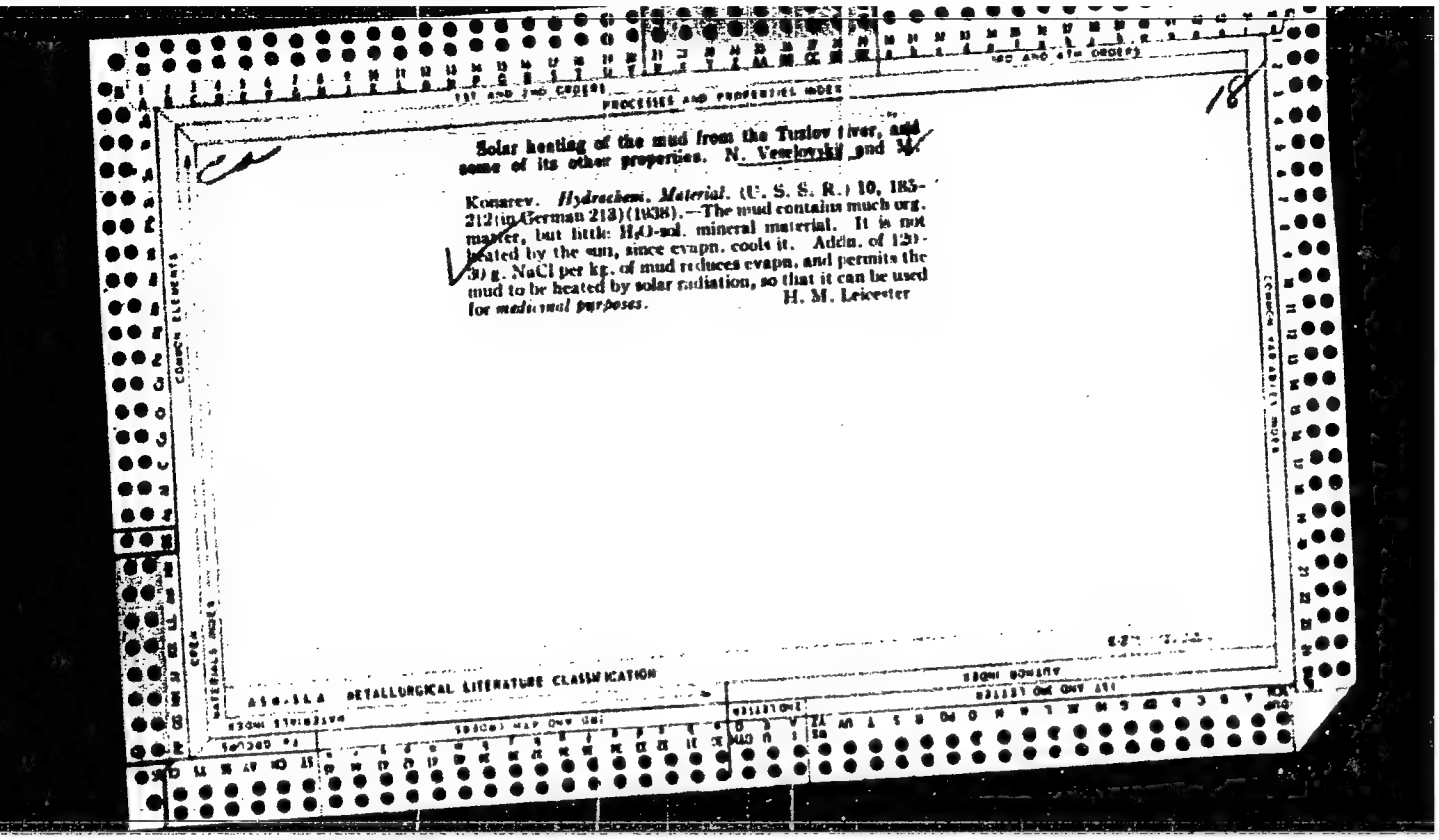
VESELOVSKII, N.

P. KASHINSKII, Hydrochem. Material 7, 3-123, 1931

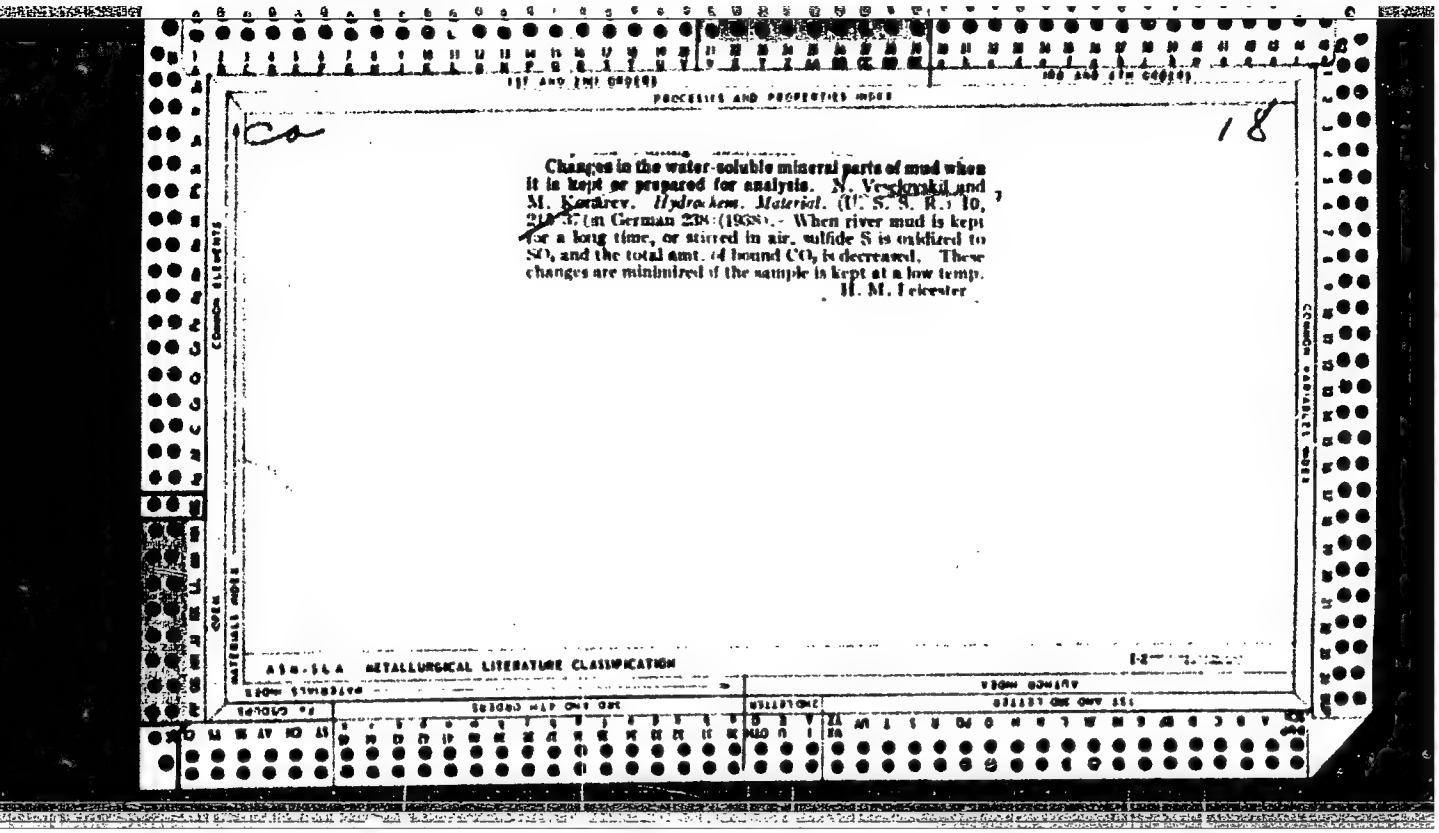








Solar heating of the mud from the Tuzlov river, and some of its other properties. N. Vesnovskii and M. Konarev. *Hydrochem. Material.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 185-212 (in German 213) (1938).—The mud contains much org. matter, but little H$_2$O-sol. mineral material. It is not heated by the sun, since evapn. cools it. Addn. of 120-130 g. NaCl per kg. of mud reduces evapn. and permits the mud to be heated by solar radiation, so that it can be used for *medicinal purposes.* H. M. Leicester



Ca

18

Changes in the water-soluble mineral parts of mud when it is kept or prepared for analysis. N. Verdernikil and M. Kondrev. *Hydrochem. Material.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 218-37 (in German 238) (1938).— When river mud is kept for a long time, or stirred in air, sulfide S is oxidized to SO_4, and the total amt. of bound CO_2 is decreased. These changes are minimized if the sample is kept at a low temp.

H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VESELOVSKII, Nikolai Ivanovich

VESELOVSKII, Nikolai Ivanovich. ...Ocherk istoriko-geograficheskikh sviedienii o Khivinskom khanstvie ot drevnieishikh vremen do nastoiashchago. S.-Peterburg, 1877. 364 p.
OCl

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951, Unclassified

Veselovskiy, N.N.

VESELOVSKIY, N. N. and V. PIATON.

Aeros" emka gorodov. Moskva, Gosaviaavtoizdat, 1932. 168 p., illus.
Bibliography: p.4.
Title tr.: Aerial mapping of cities.

TR810.V4

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

Veselovskiy, N. N.

VESELOVSKIY, N. N.

Fotogrammetriia. Dopushcheno...v kachestve uchebnogo posobiia dlia geodezicheskikh vuzov. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi i kartograficheskoi lit-ry, 1945. 432 p., illus.

Bibliography: p. 431-432.

Title tr.: Photogrammetry. Approved as a textbook for institutes of advanced geodetic studies.

TA593.V45

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

SHERSHEN', A.I.; VESELOVSKIY, N.N., redaktor; SHLENSKIY, I.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Aerial photographic surveying; mapping process] Aerofotos"emka; letnos"emochnyi protsess. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi i kartograficheskoi lit-ry, 1949. 251 p. (MLRA 9:11)
(Aerial photogrammery)

VESELOVSKIY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Determining true angles of the inclination of photographs for measuring differences of horizontal parallaxes. Trudy MIIGAiK no.21:21-25 '55. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, Kafedra fotogrammetrii.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

Veselovskiy, Nikolay Nikolayevich

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 808

Veselovskiy, Nikolay Nikolayevich

Aerofototopografiya (Aerial Phototopography) Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1958. 346 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Gebgart, Ya. I.; Tech. Ed.: Romanova, V. V.; Ed. of Publishing House: Khromchenko, F. I.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook in aerial phototopography for cartographic faculties of geodetic institutes.

COVERAGE: The book surveys the development of aerial phototopography and the part it plays in the national economy and especially in mapping of the country. Chapters on linear perspective, analysis and interpretation of aerial photographs, sketching-in of relief, and the universal and differential methods of surveying are included. Positional and height condensations of points and methods of making original maps are also available. The book was reviewed by the following two Soviet scientists, both of the Moscow Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Aerophotography: M. D. Konshin, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Ya. I. Gebgart, Candidate of Technical Sciences. There are 232 figures and 52 references, of which 44 are Soviet, 6 English, 1 German and 1 French.

Card 1/9

Aerial Phototopography 808

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 2/9

Card 3/9

Aerial Phototopography

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

NM/flc
11-24-58

Card 9/9

VESELOVSKIY, N.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk;

Generalizing the formulas of surveying. Trudy MIIGAIK no.39:9-13 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra fotogrammetrii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Aerial photogrammetry)

Veselovskiy, N. V.

3(2),3(4)
AUTHOR: None Given SOV/6-59-6-21/22

TITLE: Chronicle (Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers), the Ordinary Scientific Conference took place on April 22-24. A. I. Ivanov, Docent, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences, spoke on "The Outstanding Work of Materialistic Philosophy". A. N. Baranov, Chief of the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii (Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography) spoke "On the Seven-year Plan for the Development of Topographic-geodetic and Cartographic Work". The following reports were delivered in the geodetic section: A. M. Faynzil'ber, Professor, "Some Integrals of the Surface Theorems and Their Application to the Mechanics of Artificial Satellites of the Earth".- A. V. Kondrashkov, Docent, "Radio-electronics and Geodesy".- G. V. Bagratuni, Docent, "Accuracy in the Solution of Inverse Position Computations by the Coordinates of Different Geodetic Systems".- P. F. Shokin, Docent, "Gravimetry in the Present Stage of Development".- Yu. V. Mokhov, Assistant, reported on the influence of rounding errors on the accuracy of solution of linear equation systems.- V. D. Pol'shakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke on the "Investigation of the Rules of Distribution of Errors in Generalizing the Relief in Surveys".- N. D. Druzhkov, Post-graduate Student, reported on the solution of linear systems for the adjustment of geodetic networks.- V. N. Korolevtsev, Docent, demonstrated an apparatus designed by him for parallactic traversing with a short constant vertical basis.- The following reports were delivered in the aerophotogeodetic section: A. S. Fal'kgar, Docent, reported on a parallactic reducer, an additional device to the stereo-comparator.- N. V. Veselovskiy, Docent, spoke on the possibility of generalizing the formulae for the air survey of outlines and altitudes.- B. N. Rodionov and N. P. Lakaznov, Docents, reported on a band-shaped central shutter for aerial cameras, B. N. Rodionov on a stroboscopic collimator sight, B. N. Rodionov and Engineer V. I. Yorkhov on the scheme of a computing device for the automatic entry of the airplane into the route for air surveys.- Ye. P. Arshanov presented some simplifications for the computation of constants of aerial cameras.- Yu. N. Kuznetsov,

Card 1/4

Post-graduate Student, spoke on the use of rapid film recording for the investigation of aerial-camera shutters.- V. I. Grishin, Engineer of the Geotekhkontora Gosplana RSFSR, spoke "On Some Results and Tasks in the Execution of Large-scale Photo-theodolite Surveys".- The following reports were delivered in the cartographic section: Professor V. I. Sukhov spoke on the content of the new map on a scale of 1 : 2,500,000.- Professor A. I. Preobrazhenskiy spoke on "Mineral Resources of the USSR and Their Representation on Economic Maps".- S. S. Shiskova, Assistant, reported on the method of geographic field research during the preparatory editorial work at the object of cartography.- A. S. Tolstorukhov, Assistant, reported on the improvement of relief representation of wooded flat country on the topographic map on a scale of 1 : 10,000.- Yu. S. Bilich, Assistant, reported on maps of apartment building in the atlases of the oblast'.- In the section of building of apparatus, I. I. Men'shikov, Docent, spoke on the life of A. S. Popov.- N. V. Yakovlev, Assistant, reported on reflecting lenses, Professor I. G. Sartin on the increase in accuracy in measuring physical magnitudes, Engineer V. N. Nazarov on vertical axial systems for highly accurate optic theodolites, V. S. Usov, Assistant, on sighting with telescopes with some plates,

Card 2/4

P. P. Zakharov, Assistant, on the automatization of evaluation of image couples.

Card 3/4

VESELOVSKIY, N.N.

TITLE: Scientific-technical Conference of the MIIGA i K in 1959 (Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya MIIGA i K 1959 g.)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 3, pp 144 - 146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The periodic scientific-technical conference of the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers) was held on April 22-24, 1959, with the participation of 500 persons. 31 lectures were delivered. The introductory speech was held by Professor A. A. Izotov. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. I. Ivanov lectured on "The Outstanding Work of Materialistic Philosophy"; Candidate of Technical Sciences A. V. Kondrashkov on "Radioelectronics and Geodesy"; Candidate of Technical Sciences G. V. Bagratuni on "Accuracy of the Solution of the Inverse Position Computation With Coordinates of Different Geodetic Systems"; Candidate of Technical Sciences P. V. Shokin reported on "Gravimetry in Today's Stage of Development"; Candidate of Technical Sciences

Card 1/3

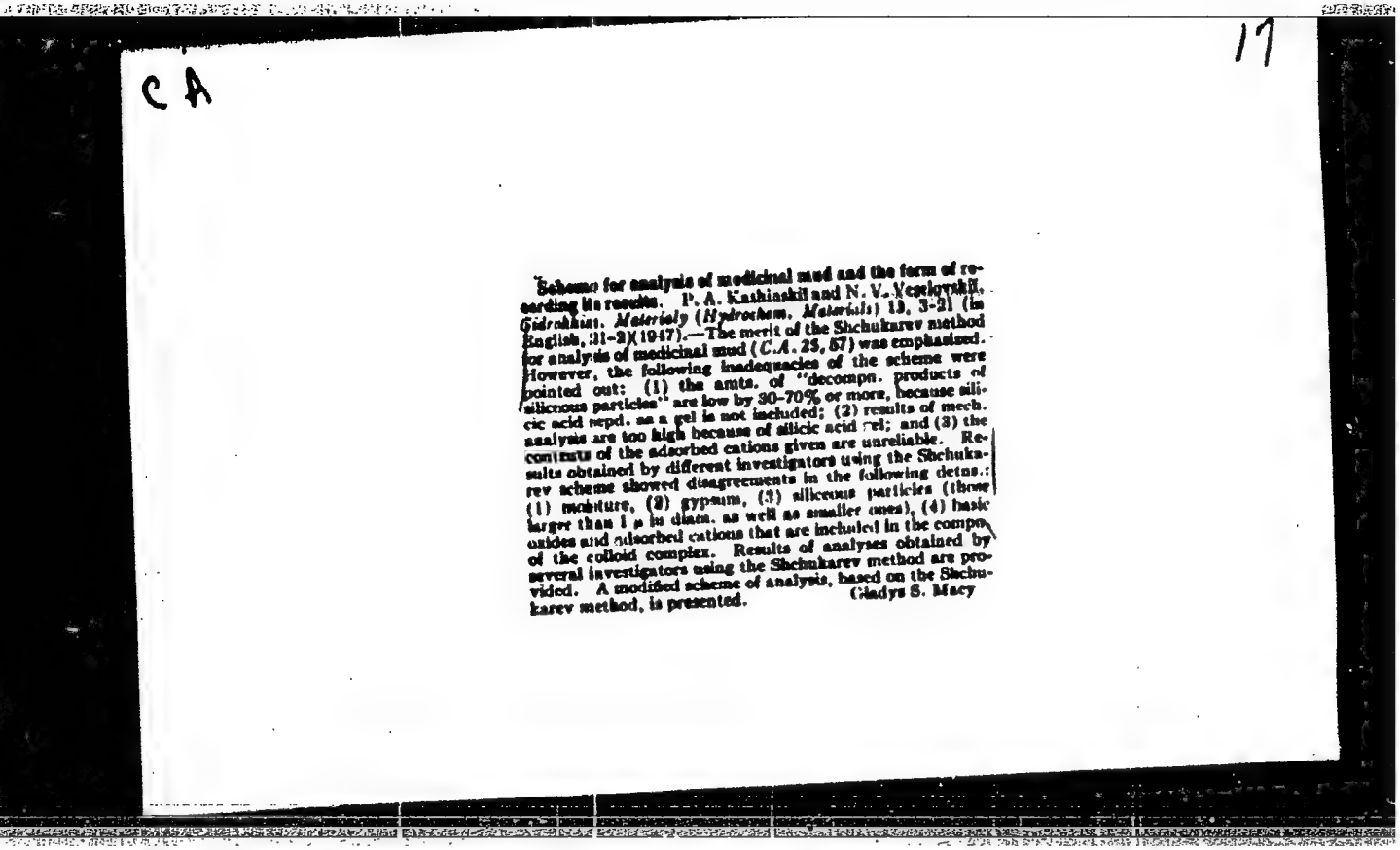
V. D. Bol'shakov on "Investigation of the Rules Governing the Distribution of Errors When Generalizing the Relief in Photography"; Post-graduate Student Yu. V. Mokhov on "The Influence of the Rounding Error on the Accuracy of Solutions of Linear Equation Systems". Post-graduate Student N. D. Drozdov reported "On the Solution of Linear Systems in the Compensation of Geodetic Nets". Docent V. M. Korolevtsev dealt with "The Experience in the Application of Parallactic Polygonometry With Short Basis and Constant Vertical Basis". Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences A. M. Faynzil'berg lectured on "Some Integrals From the Theory of Surfaces and Their Application to the Mechanics of Artificial Earth Satellites"; Candidate of Technical Sciences A. S. Valuyev on "The Stereocomparator With Correctors". Assistant M. I. Burov spoke on "Photogrammetric Method of Determining the Altitudes of Luminous Clouds". Candidate of Technical Sciences N. N. Veselovskiy reported on "The Generalization of the Formulas for the Plane Aerial Survey and the Altitudinal Aerial Survey". Candidate of Technical Sciences B. N. Rodionov and Candidate of Technical Sciences N. P. Zakharov dealt with "Central Shutters of Band Type Aerial Cameras". Can-

Card 2/3

didate of Technical Sciences B. N. Rodionov spoke on the "Stroboscopic Collimator Visor"; Engineer V. I. Yerkhov reported on a "Computing Gear for the Automatic Entry of the Airplane in the Aerial Photography Path". Post-graduate Student Yu. N. Kuznetsov spoke on the "Application of the Instantaneous Photography for Aerial Camera Testing". Assistant Ye. P. Arshanov spoke on the "Computation of the Aerial Camera Constants"; Engineer V. I. Grushin, Chief Technician of the Geotekhnomtekhnika

Geoplans MVSR on "Some Results and Tasks Related to Large-scale Phototheodolite Surveying Operations"; Doctor of Technical Sciences V. I. Sukhov on "The Problem Concerning the Contents of the New Map on the Scale of 1 : 2500000"; Doctor of Technical Sciences A. I. Preobrazhenskiy on "Mineral Deposits in the USSR and Their Reproduction on Economic Maps"; Assistant N. B. Sudakova on the "Method of Geographic Investigation on the Field During the Preparatory Editorial Work on the Cartographing Object (From the Working Experience Acquired by the Meshcherskaya ekspeditsiya (Meshcherskaya Expedition of the MIIGA i K 1958)". Assistant A. S. Tolstoukhov dealt with "The Problem of Improving the Relief Representation of a Flat Inhabited Territory on the Topographic Map on the Scale of 1 : 10000". Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. S. Bilich spoke on "Maps of Cultivated Areas in the Comprehensive Atlantes of the Oblast'". Candidate of Technical Sciences I. I. Men'shikov dealt with "A. S. Popov - Scientist, Inventor, Pedagogist (On the 100th Birthday of A. S. Popov)". Senior Lecturer N. V. Yakovlev lectured on "Mirror Lens Objectives With Great Luminous Intensity". Professor I. G. Sarkin reported on "The Problem of Compensating the Variations and the Increase of Accuracy in the Measurement of Physical Quantities". Candidate of Technical Sciences V. A. Afanas'yev dealt with "Methods of Measuring Investigations Concerning Optical Main Characteristics of Aerial Camera Objectives With Dropping Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature". Engineer V. N. Nazarov lectured on "Vertical Axis Systems of High-precision Optical Theodolites". Assistant V. S. Uvov spoke on "Sighting by the Aid of Telescopes With Zone Plates". Post-graduate Student P. P. Zakharov dealt with "The Automation of Measurements on a Pair of Stereoscopic Pictures". At the Plenary Session held on April 24 the Chief of the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR (Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR), A. N. Baranov lectured on "The Seven-year Plan and the Development of Topographic-geodetic and Cartographic Work".

Card 4/3



CA

17

Scheme for analysis of medicinal mud and the form of recording its results. P. A. Kashinskii and N. V. Veselovskii. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (*Hydrochem. Materials*) 13, 3-21 (in English, 21-2)(1947).—The merit of the Shchukarev method for analysis of medicinal mud (*C.A.* 25, 57) was emphasized. However, the following inadequacies of the scheme were pointed out: (1) the amts. of "decompn. products of siliceous particles" are low by 30–70% or more, because silicic acid repd. as a gel is not included; (2) results of mech. analysis are too high because of silicic acid gel; and (3) the contents of the adsorbed cations given are unreliable. Results obtained by different investigators using the Shchukarev scheme showed disagreements in the following detns.: (1) moisture, (2) gypsum, (3) siliceous particles (those larger than 1 μ in diam. as well as smaller ones), (4) basic oxides and adsorbed cations that are included in the compn. of the colloid complex. Results of analyses obtained by several investigators using the Shchukarev method are provided. A modified scheme of analysis, based on the Shchukarev method, is presented.

Gladys S. Macy

CA

16

Preparation of a mud solution by pressure or suction. [illegible] *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 13, 23-30(1947).—For 5 samples of medicinal mud with differing compn. of the liquid phase, exts. of the same muds prepd. by pressure or by suction analyzed practically the same as their resp. liquid phases. Among the advantages of the suction method are: a transparent mud ext. is obtained, the danger of oxidation, contamination, etc., is reduced, and one vacuum pump may be used in prepn. of several mud exts. For each of the two methods of prepn., the following results are listed: d. of ext.; pH; wt. % of CO_2, Cl^-, SO_4^{--}, $S_2O_3^{--}$, HS^-, CO_3^{--}, HCO_3^-, Mg^{++}, Ca^{++}, Na^+, K^+; and wt. of dry residue and amt. of org. material.

Gladys S. Macy

CA

9

Water-soluble portion of mud from the data of analysis of mud solutions and aqueous extracts. N. V. Verchovskii. *Gidrokhim. Materialy (Hydrochem. Materials)* 17, 31-61 (English summary, 62)(1947).—In aq. exts. of mud prepd. without washing, the content of all ingredients was, on an av., 3.15 times higher than for solns., and in exts. prepd. with washing from chlorides it was 12.4 times higher. Alteration of the water-sol. portion of the mud during prepn. of exts. is caused by soln. of the solid phase of the mud, by metathesis of the cations of the soln. and the colloid complex, and by oxidation of the sulfide S. With reference to these processes the analyzed muds can be divided into the following groups: (1) highly saline muds contg. gypsum in the solid phase and (2) wet muds of decreased salinity and viscous mud almost devoid of salts. In ext. prepd. from the first type of mud the soln. of material from its solid phase and metathesis of Ca from gypsum with adsorbed cations have the greatest effect on alteration of the compn. of the water-sol. part of the mud. When exts. are prepd. from the 2nd type of mud there is oxidation of sulfide S by atm. O, and this oxidation is the more intense the less is the content of salts in the mud. When aq. exts. prepd. without washing are used to establish the compn. of the water-sol. portion of the mud, they should be prepd. with a const. soil to liquid ratio. Many tables of chem. analyses of different mud samples are provided.

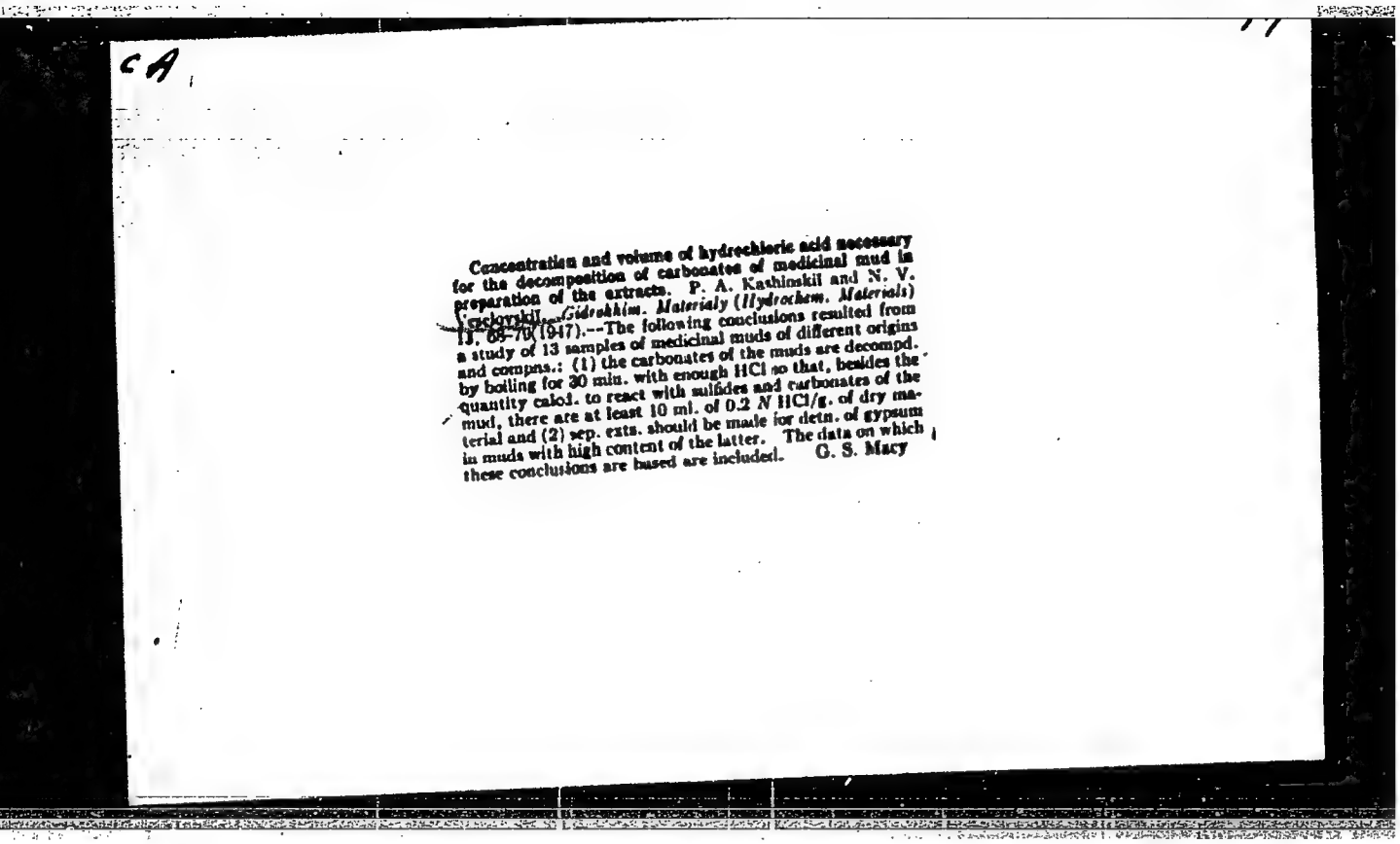
Gladys S. Macy

CA

17

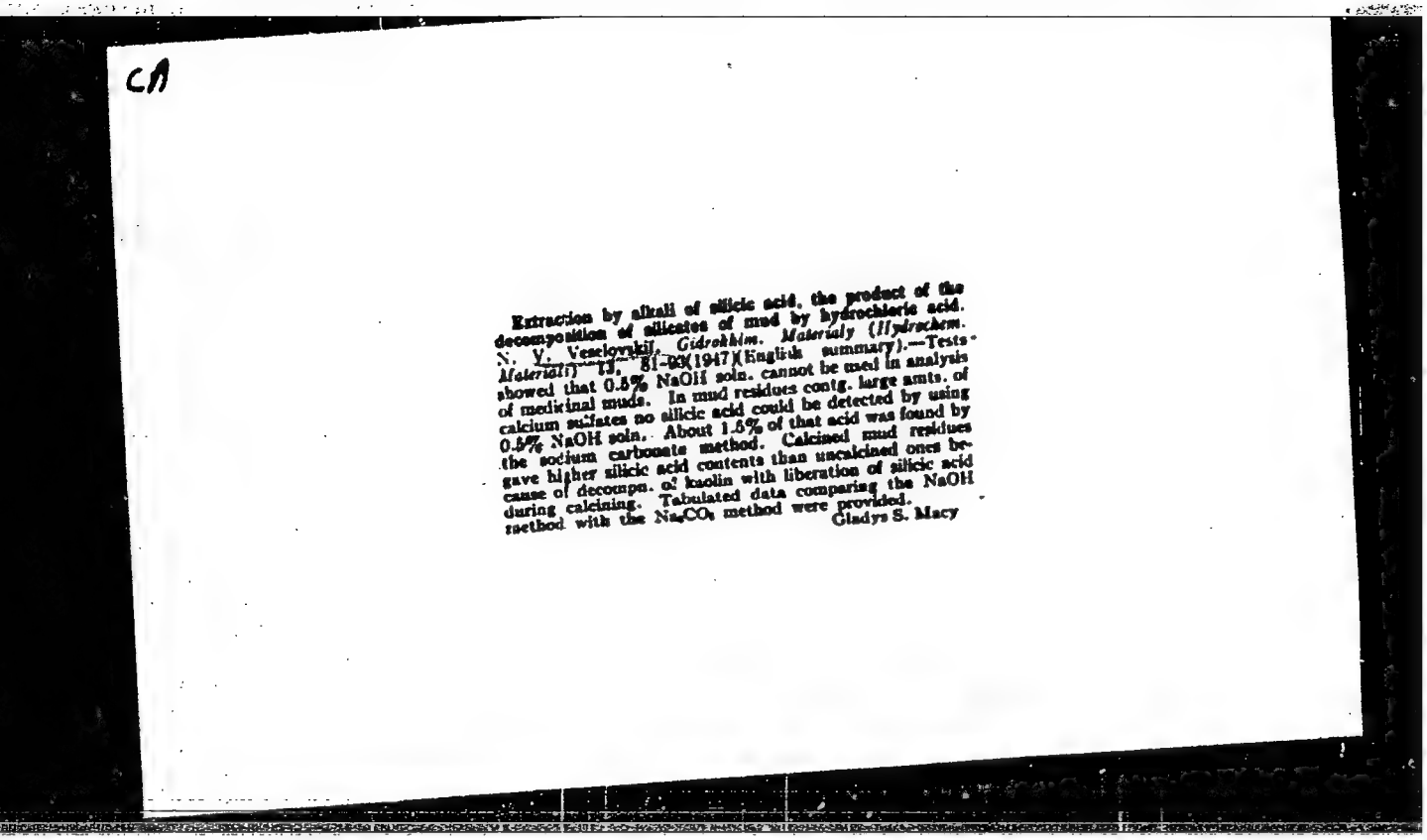
Computation of the results of analysis of aqueous extracts of medicinal muds. N. V. Veselovskii. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (*Hydrochem. Materials*) 13, 83-7(1947)(English summary); cf. *C.A.* 43, 6134e.—It was proposed that results of analyses of aq. exts. of medicinal muds be expressed in g. per 100 g. of dry material of the mud as the amts. of substances per total amt. of water added in prepn. of the ext. and that present in the crude mud. Thus, in the case of saliferous muds, it is possible to avoid an error caused by disregarding the portion of the vol. of the ext. occupied by the dissolved salts. It was found that the percentage of moisture in the mud, estd. by drying with Na_2CO_3 at 145°, was evidently exaggerated by 1 or 2 percent.

Gladys S. Macy



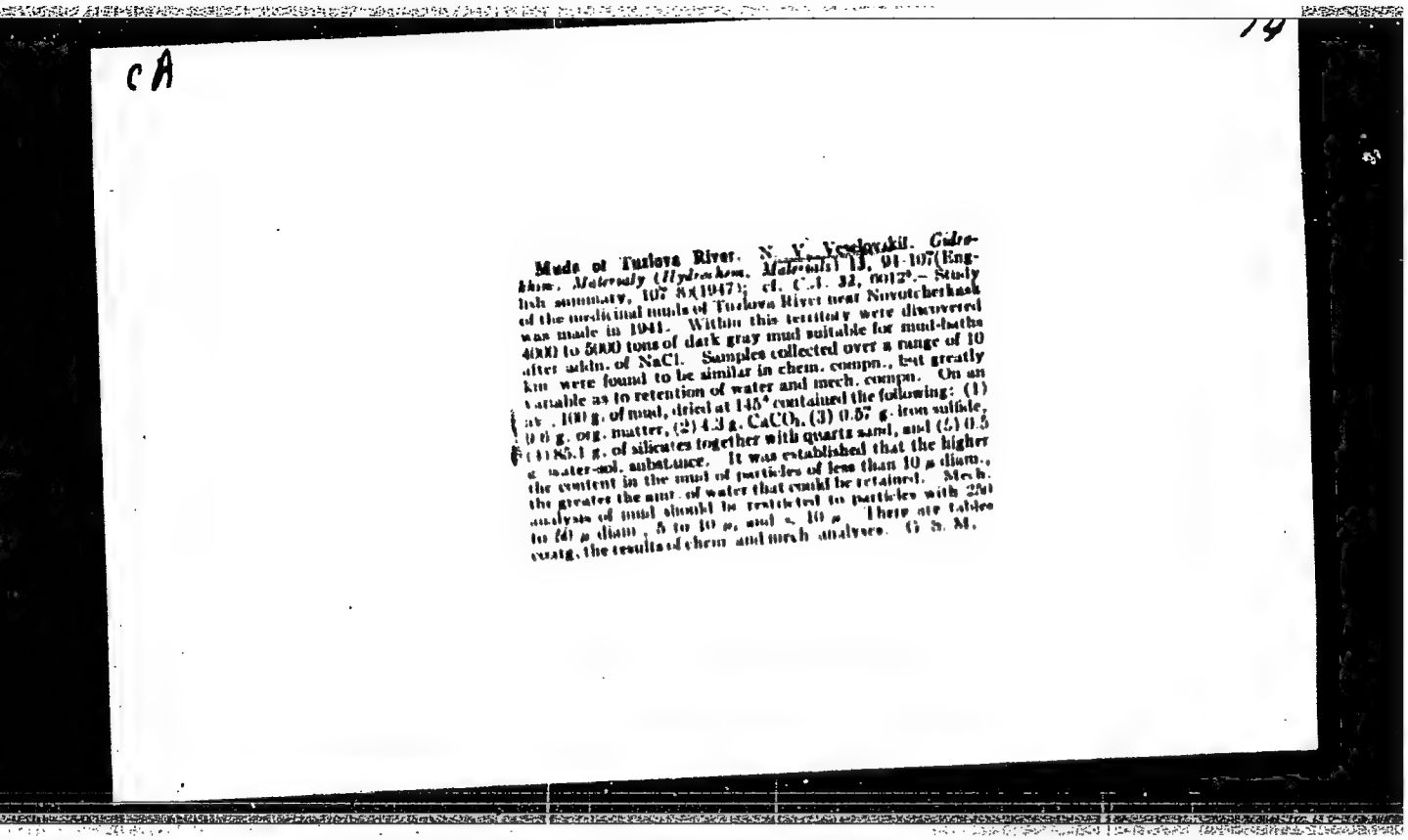
CA

Concentration and volume of hydrochloric acid necessary for the decomposition of carbonates of medicinal mud in preparation of the extracts. P. A. Kashinskii and N. V. Cackovskii. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (*Hydrochem. Materials*) 13, 68–70 (1947).—The following conclusions resulted from a study of 13 samples of medicinal muds of different origins and compns.: (1) the carbonates of the muds are decompd. by boiling for 30 min. with enough HCl so that, besides the quantity calcd. to react with sulfides and carbonates of the mud, there are at least 10 ml. of 0.2 *N* HCl/g. of dry material and (2) sep. exts. should be made for detn. of gypsum in muds with high content of the latter. The data on which these conclusions are based are included. G. S. Macy



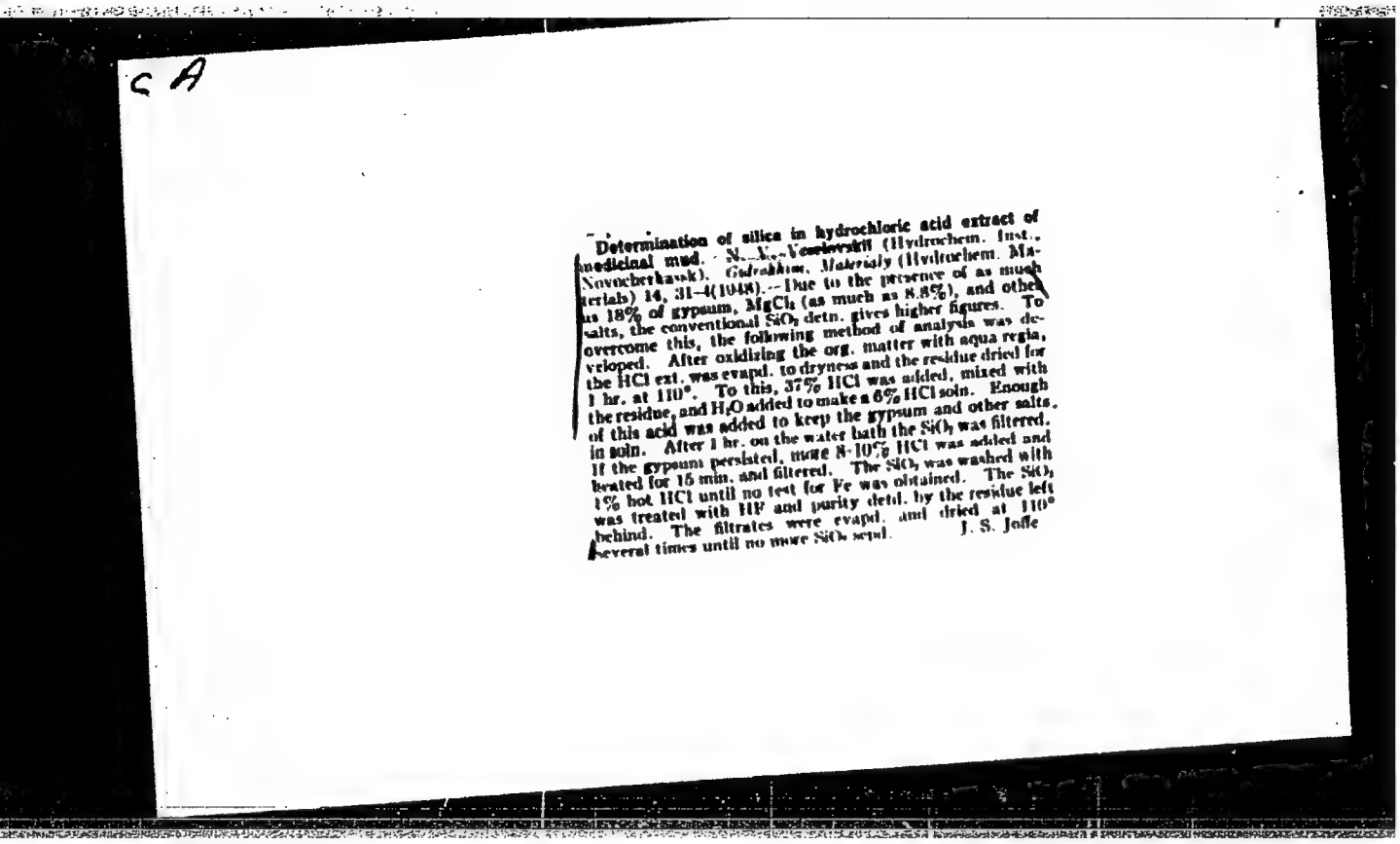
CA

Extraction by alkali of silicic acid, the product of the decomposition of silicates of mud by hydrochloric acid. N. V. Vesclovskii. *Gidrokhim. Materialy (Hydrochem. Materials)* 13, 81-93(1947)(English summary).—Tests showed that 0.5% NaOH soln. cannot be used in analysis of medicinal muds. In mud residues contg. large amts. of calcium sulfates no silicic acid could be detected by using 0.5% NaOH soln. About 1.5% of that acid was found by the sodium carbonate method. Calcined mud residues gave higher silicic acid contents than uncalcined ones because of decompn. of kaolin with liberation of silicic acid during calcining. Tabulated data comparing the NaOH method with the Na_2CO_3 method were provided.
Gladys S. Macy



CA

Muds of Turlova River. N. V. Veselovskii. *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (*Hydrochem. Materials*) 13, 91-107(English summary, 107-8)(1947); cf. C.A. 32, 6012⁹.—Study of the medicinal muds of Turlova River near Novotcherkask was made in 1941. Within this territory were discovered 4000 to 5000 tons of dark gray mud suitable for mud-baths after addn. of NaCl. Samples collected over a range of 10 km were found to be similar in chem. compn., but greatly variable as to retention of water and mech. compn. On an av., 100 g. of mud, dried at 145° contained the following: (1) 0.6 g. org. matter, (2) 4.3 g. $CaCO_3$, (3) 0.57 g. iron sulfide, (4) 85.1 g. of silicates together with quartz sand, and (5) 0.5 g. water-sol. substance. It was established that the higher the content in the mud of particles of less than 10 μ diam., the greater the amt. of water that could be retained. Mech. analysis of mud should be restricted to particles with 250 to 50 μ diam., 5 to 10 μ, and < 10 μ. There are tables giving the results of chem. and mech. analyses. G. S. M.



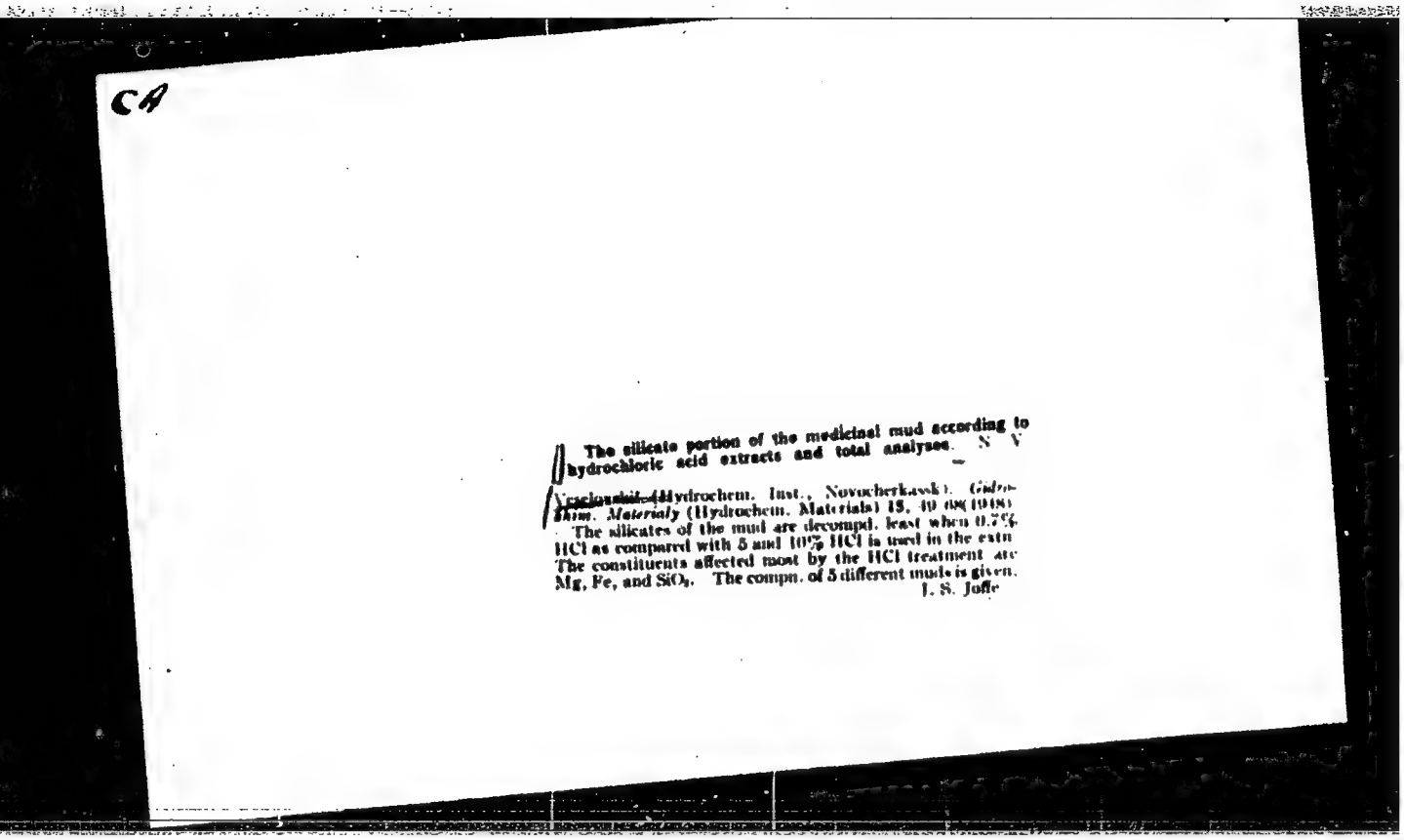
CA

Determination of silica in hydrochloric acid extract of medicinal mud. N. V. Vesselovskii (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkask). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 14, 31–4(1948).—Due to the presence of as much as 18% of gypsum, $MgCl_2$ (as much as 8.8%), and other salts, the conventional SiO_2 detn. gives higher figures. To overcome this, the following method of analysis was developed. After oxidizing the org. matter with aqua regia, the HCl ext. was evapd. to dryness and the residue dried for 1 hr. at 110°. To this, 37% HCl was added, mixed with the residue, and H_2O added to make a 6% HCl soln. Enough of this acid was added to keep the gypsum and other salts in soln. After 1 hr. on the water bath the SiO_2 was filtered. If the gypsum persisted, more 8–10% HCl was added and heated for 15 min. and filtered. The SiO_2 was washed with 1% hot HCl until no test for Fe was obtained. The SiO_2 was treated with HF and purity detd. by the residue left behind. The filtrates were evapd. and dried at 110° several times until no more SiO_2 sepd. J. S. Joffe

CA

11

Determination of ferrous iron in medicinal mud. N. V. Veselovskii (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkassk). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 14, 35-7(1948).—For detg. Fe^{++} in medicinal mud, the method of Kashinskii and Slavskii (combining the H_2S and $HgCl_2$) (Separate Bull., Leningrad, 1931) was found to be better than that of E. S. Burkser and V. V. Burkser (*C.A.* 34, 5386⁹). J. S. J.

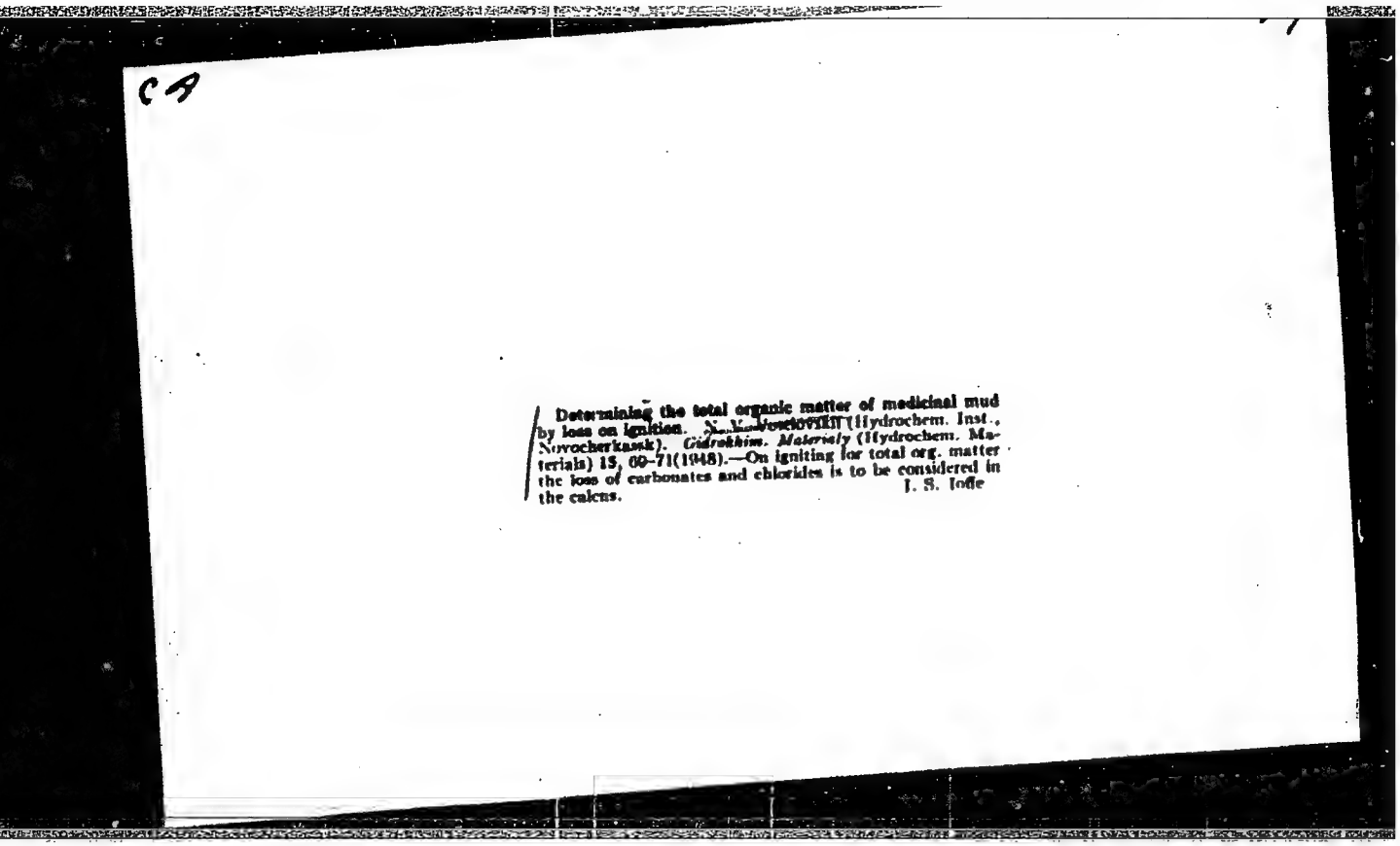


CA

The silicate portion of the medicinal mud according to hydrochloric acid extracts and total analyses. N. V. [illegible]

[illegible] (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkassk). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 15, 49-68 (1948). The silicates of the mud are decompd. least when 0.7% HCl as compared with 5 and 10% HCl is used in the extn. The constituents affected most by the HCl treatment are Mg, Fe, and SiO_2. The compn. of 5 different muds is given.

I. S. Joffe



CA

Determining the total organic matter of medicinal mud by loss on ignition. N. V. Vosteovkii (Hydrochem. Inst., Novocherkassk). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* (Hydrochem. Materials) 15, 69–71(1948).—On igniting for total org. matter the loss of carbonates and chlorides is to be considered in the calcns. J. S. Ioffe

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.

Hydrochemical characteristic of the ponds in the arid

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.

The effect of surface and subsoil feeding upon the regime of the main ions of the pond. [illegible] Taras[illegible] Cherkass [illegible]

[illegible] territory showed that the main [illegible] mineralized subsoil waters of the sulfate class [illegible] hydrocarbonated waters of low mineral content reached the pond during heavy snow melting and [illegible]falls. A. Mirk[illegible]

2

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; GONCHAROVA, I.A.

Formation and comparition of predominant ions of the water in one of the ponds in Rostov Province. Gidrokhim.mat.25:115-153 '55. (MIRA 9:6)

1.Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Rostov Province--Water)

VESELOVSKIY, Nikolay Viktorovich

Prudy zasushlivykh rayonakh i ikh gidrokhimiya (Ponds in arid regions and their hydrochemistry) Moskva, Akademkniga, 1956.
126, 2, p. illus., diagrs., maps, tables (Nauchno-populyarnaya seriya)

At head of title: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy Institut.

"Literatura": p. 126-127.

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; TARASOV, M.N.

Hydrochemical chart of ponds in arid regions of the southeastern part of the European U.S.S.R. Gidrokhim. mat. 26:163-176 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk. (Russia, Southern--Ponds) (Water--Composition)

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; ALEKSEYEV, A.P.; GONCHAROVA, V.D.; PUTINTSEVA, V.S.; POLOZHENTSEV, I.F.

Isotopic composition of sulfur in sulfate ions of some continental surface waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 38:62-76 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; KIRIYENKO, T.N.

Hydrochemical chart of surface waters of the arid section of the trans-Volga region. Gidrokhim.mat. 34:19-31 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Volga Valley--Water--Composition)

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; GONCHAROVA, I.A.

Bromine and iodine content of pond waters in some arid regions. (MIRA 14:6)
Gidrokhim. mat. 32:47-63 '61.

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Russia, Southern--Water--Composition)
(Halogens)
(Ponds)

SKRIPCHENKO, N.S.; VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; ALEKSEYEV, A.P.

Sulfur isotope composition of copper pyrite deposits in the Northern Caucasus. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.5:89-95 My '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

Veselovskiy, N. V.

Category: USSR

D

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7877

Author : Veselovskiy, N. V. and Goncharova, I. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Establishment of and Variations in the Main Ion Composition in the Water of a Reservoir in Rostov Oblast

Orig Pub: Gidrokhim. Materialy, 1955, Vol 25, 115-153

Abstract: The results of a three-year (1951-1953) study of hydrochemical conditions in a reservoir located in the northwestern portion of the subnormal rainfall section of Rostov Oblast are reported. It has been found that in 1951 after the filling of the reservoir by surface run-off the concentration of the main ion species varied over the between-floods period (Alekin classification index of C_{II}^{Ca}). The mineral content increased from 100 mg/liter after the spring floods to 400 mg/liter in the winter. During the flooding the ion composition is established as the result of the mixing of surface water flowing along the slopes and valley bottom, ground water,

Card : 1/2

Category: USSR

D

Abs Jour: RZh--Kh, No 3, 1957, 7877

and the water remaining in the reservoir at the onset of the flood season. The seasonal changes in the ion composition result from the seepage of subsurface water into the reservoir, the loss of water by filtration and evaporation, and chemical, biochemical, and biological processes taking place in the water of the reservoir. Of the total seasonal change in mineral content, evaporation accounts for 6.7-20.9% in separate years and subsurface water seepage, 79.1-93.3%. The loss of water by filtration from the reservoir between the spring flood and the formation of the first ice crust represents 36.2-44.2% of the spring water volume.

Card : 2/2

BORONIKHIN, A.S.; VESELOVSKIY, N.V.

Automatization of the high-pressure gas regulating station. Gaz. prom. 5 no.10:37-39 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Serpukhov--Gas, Natural) (Pressure regulators)

VESNIOVSKIY, N.V.; MATVEYEV, A.A.

Composition of the principal ions in the waters of lakes and rivers in the eastern districts of the Orenburg Province during the summer and fall of 1956. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:3-29 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Orenburg Province--Rivers) (Orenburg Province--Lakes)
(Water--Analysis)

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; MATVEYEV, A.A.

Composition of the principal ions in the waters of ponds in the eastern districts of the Orenburg Province during the summer and fall of 1956. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:30-38 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Orenburg Province--Ponds) (Water--Analysis)

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.

Hydrochemical characteristics of ponds in certain arid regions of the European territory of the U.S.S.R. Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 7:129-133 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Farm ponds)

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.

USSR / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 7877

Author : Veselovskiy, N.V., and Goncharova, I.A.
Inst : Not given
Title : Establishment of and Variations in the Main Ion Composition in the Water of a Reservoir in Rostov Oblast.

Orig Pub : Gidrokhim. Materialy, 1955, Vol 25, 115-153

Abstract : The results of a three-year (1951-1953) study of hydrochemical conditions in a reservoir located in the northwestern portion of the subnormal rainfall section of Rostov Oblast are reported. It has been found that in 1951, after the filling of the reservoir by surface run-off, the concentration of the main ion species varied over the between-floods period (Alekin classification index of C^{Ca}). The mineral content increased from 100 mg/liter after the spring floods to 400 mg/liter in the winter. During the flooding, the

Card : 1/2

USSR / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 7877

Abstract : ion composition is established as the result of the mixing of surface water flowing along the slopes and valley bottom, ground water, and the water remaining in the reservoir at the onset of the flood season. The seasonal changes in the ion composition result from the seepage of subsurface water into the reservoir, the loss of water by filtration and evaporation, and chemical, biochemical, and biological processes taking place in the water of the reservoir. Of the total seasonal change in mineral content, evaporation accounts for 6,7 - 20,9% in separate years and subsurface water seepage, 79,1 - 93,3%. The loss of water by filtration from the reservoir between the spring flood and the formation of the first ice crust represents 36,2 - 44,2 % of the spring water volume.

Card : 2/2

VESELOVSKIY, N.V.; GONCHAROVA, I.A.

Regime of dissolved gases and biogenic substances as exemplified in a pond of Rostov Province. Gidrokhim. mat. 30:43-64 '60. (MIRA13:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk. (Novocherkassk District--Ponds) (Water--Composition)

VESELOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich

Aerofototopografiya /Aerial photogrammetry/ Moskva, Izd-vo Geodezicheskoy Literatury, 1958.
346 P. Illus., Diagrs., Graphs, Maps, Tables.
Bibliography: P. 343-344.

VESELOVSKIY, O. N.

VESELOVSKIY, O. N. -- "M. O. Dolivo-Dobrovol'skiy: Founder of the Technique of Three-Phase Current." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Power Engineering Inst, Moscow 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Fizika, Jan 54)

SO: SUM: 168, 22 July 1954

VESELOVSKIY, O.N.

Exhibition on electric engineering in Russia at the end of the 19th century. Trudy po ist.tekh. no.6:36-58 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Electric engineering--History)

VESELOVSKIY, O. N.

AID P - 453

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 27 - 16/34

Author : Veselovskiy, O. N., Kand. of Tech. Sci., Moscow

Title : The Role of M. O. Dolivo-Dobrovolskiy in the Development of the Theory of Alternating Current

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 7, 77-80, Jl 1954

Abstract : The works of Dolivo-Dobrovolskiy are described. 2 diagrams, 9 references (1887-1948).

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

VESELOVSKIY, O.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Work of M.O.Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii. Elektrichestvo no.1:78-82 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni Molotova.
(Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii, Mihail Osipovich, 1862-1919)

VESELOVSKIY, O.N.

CHILKIN, M.G.; MESHKOV, V.V.; GOLUBTSOVA, V.A.; SIROTINSKIY, L.I.; VENIKOV, V.A.; ZOLOTAREV, T.L.; KONFEDERATOV, I.Ya.; SHNEYBERG, Ya.A.; VESELOVSKIY, O.N.

Professor L.D.Bel'kind. Elektrichestvo no.8:93-94 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Bel'kind, Lev Davidovich, 1896-)

VESELOVSKIY, O.N. (Novosibirsk)

M.O. Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.13:148-149 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii, Mikhail Osipovich, 1862-1919)

VESELOVSKIY, Oleg Nikolayevich; LEVIT, Ye.I., red.izd-va; GRIGOR'YEVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii, 1862-1919]Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii, 1862-1919. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 85 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electric engineering)
(Dolivo-Dobrovol'skii, Mikhail Osipovich, 1862-1919)

VESELOVSKIY, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONFEDERATOV, I.Ya., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHNEYBERG, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Prerequisites and importance of the development of electrical power engineering. Trudy MEI no.26:9-29 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Electric engineering)

AUTHOR: Veselovskiy, O. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/105-58-9-16/34

TITLE: The Magnetic Rotating Field (Vrashchayushcheyesya magnitnoye pole) 70th Anniversary of Its Discovery (K 70-letiyu otkrytiya)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 66 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A brief historical survey is given here. The discovery of the magnetic rotating field made by G. Ferraris and the Yugoslavian Nikola Tesla, and their lives, are described. The works of Arago (1824), of Deprez (1883), and of some other physicists are mentioned. It is pointed out that Tesla made his discovery as early as 1882 while Ferraris followed in 1885. The German patent Nr 47885, and the British patent Nr 6481 that were granted to Tesla are briefly described. Finally it is stated that the Russian M.O.Dolivo-Dobrovol'skiy in 1888 - 1889 had realized the essential error committed by Ferraris, and had developed all the features of the three-phase system which have been valid ever since in the same form. There

Card 1/2

VESELOVSKIY, O.N.

ALEKSANDROV, A.G., dots; ARONOVICH, I.S., inzh.; BABIKOV, M.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BATUSOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BEL'KIND, L.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VESELOVSKIY, O.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVAN, A.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; GOLUBTSOVA, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; GREYNER, L.K., inzh.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G., prof.; GUSEV, S.A., inzh.; DMOKHOVSKAYA, L.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; DROZDOV, N.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, A.P., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; KAGANOV, I.L., doktor tekhn.nauk; KERBER, L.L., inzh.; KOCHENOVA, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk.; LARIONOV, A.N.; MINOV, D.K., doktor tekhn.nauk; NETUSHIL, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; NIKULIN, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; NILENDER, R.A., prof.; PANTYUSHIN, V.S., prof.; PASYNKOV, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; PETROV, G.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; POLIVANOV, K.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; PRIVEZENTSEV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; RADUNSKIY, L.D., inzh.; RENNE, V.T., doktor tekhn.nauk; SVENCHANSKIY, A.D., doktor tekhn.nauk; SOLOV'YEV, I.I., doktor tekhn.nauk; STUPEL' F.A. kand.tekhn.nauk; TALITSKIY, A.V., prof.; TEMNIKOV, F.Ye., kand.tekhn. nauk; FEDOROV, L.I., inzh.; FEDOSEYEV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHOLYAVSKIY, G.B., inzh.; CHECHET, Yu.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHNEY-BERG, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUMILOVSKIY, N.N., doktor tekhn.nauk; AMTIK, I.B., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[The history of power engineering in the U.S.S.R. in three volumes] Istoriia energeticheskoi tekhniki SSSR v trekh tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo.

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, A.G.---(continued) Card 2.

Vol.2. [Electric engineering] Elektrotekhnika. Avtorskii kollektiv toma: Aleksandrov i dr. 1957. 727 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Larionov)
(Electric engineering)

L 24807-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(l) IJP(c) WW/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6012722 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/004/0744/0748

AUTHOR: Veselovskiy, P. A.; Leshchenko, S. S.; Karpov, V. L.

ORG: Physicochemical Scientific-Research Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Thermal degradation of irradiated polypropylene

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 744-748

TOPIC TAGS: pyrolysis, irradiation, polypropylene, molecular structure, chain polymer, gel

ABSTRACT: Changes in the structure of irradiated polypropylene have been studied by pyrolysis. Polypropylene chains were found to contain active groups which appear to be oxygen-containing groups of various structure. The increase in gas formation at the initial stage of pyrolysis for nonirradiated polypropylene is caused by the presence of the active oxygen-containing groups; and for the polypropylene, irradiated up to the gel-formation dose, it is caused by the presence of branching points in the chain. The active (oxygen-containing) groups are spent with the irradiation of polypropylene. Since the polypropylene chains irradiated below the dose for the initial stage of gel-formation have few branchings, a drop in the characteristic viscosity in polypropylene irradiated with small doses is caused mainly by degradation of the molecular chains. Cross-linking of the polypropylene chains is inhibited by

Card 1/2

L 24807-66

ACC NR: AP6012722

the presence of active (oxygen-containing) groups in them. Atactic polypropylene is found to be a stereoregular branched polymer. The rate of degradation of cross-linked polypropylene is higher than that of linear polypropylene. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas. [AM]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 010/

Card 2/2

VESELOVSKIY, P.F. [Veselova'kyi, P.F.]

Some advantages of the dielectric method in studying the structure and intermolecular forces using a polymer - solvent model in the liquid state. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.1:99-100 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kalinina.

VESELOVSKIY, P. F.

"An Investigation of the Dielectric Properties of Polymers in the Centimeter Range of Radiowaves." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst, Leningrad, 1953. Dissertation (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Fizika Moscow, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.

FD-3043

USSR/Physics - Dielectric losses

Card 1/2 Pub. 153 - 12/23

Author : Veselovskiy, P. F.

Title : Dependence of coefficient of dielectric losses epsilon (e") of polar polymers upon temperature

Periodical : Zhur. tekh. fiz., 25, February 1955, 266-269

Abstract : In this work the author shows that the coefficient of dielectric losses epsilon (e" = e'·tan d) of polar polymers in the region of the maximum is a function of the absolute temperature T and distribution parameter of relaxation time alpha. He concludes that the empirical equation of Fuoss and Kirkwood can be applied to clarify the following frequently encountered experimental fact: the decrease or increase of the loss angle tangent (tan d) in the region of the maximum with variation of temperature or frequency of the variable electrical field, and that the value of the coefficient of dielectric losses at the maximum depends upon the ratio of alpha to T. Further, the distribution parameter of

Abstract : relaxation time practically does not depend upon temperature in the case of dipole-radical dielectric losses, where the value of tangent of the loss angle delta decreases at the maximum with increase of temperature and vice versa. Eight references.

Institution : -

Submitted : March 15, 1954

FD-2824

USSR/Physics - Dielectrics

Card 1/1 Pub. 153-7/30

Author : Veselovskiy, P. F.

Title : Measurement of ε' and $\tan\delta$ of a Solid Dielectric on Centimeter Radiowaves in a Temperature Range of -100 to +100°C

Periodical : Zhur Tekh. Fiz, 25, 601-609, 1955

Abstract : A new method for measuring of ε' and $\tan\delta$ of a solid dielectric in a wide temperature range and on a wave length of 3.17 cm consisted in using a rectangular resonator designed for H_{10} oscillations and the method of contactless linking of waveguide sections. Results of tests are illustrated in graphs and tables and are in good agreement with the works of P. P. Kobeko, Kuvshinskiy, Shishkin and Mitsushim. Eleven USSR references and 5 foreign.

Institution :

Submitted : January 30, 1954

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.

537.226.33 · 621.315.616.96

1201 INVESTIGATION OF THE RELAXATION PROCESSES IN POLYVINYL ACETATE AT TEMPERATURES BELOW THE SOFTENING TEMPERATURE. P.F.Veselovskii and A.I.Slutsker.

Zh. tekh. Fiz., Vol. 25, No. 5, 939-42 (1955). In Russian.

The investigation covered the temperature range (-150° to +20°C) and frequency range 50—10[10] c/s. At room temperature tan δ has a low maximum which at lower temperatures shifts towards lower frequencies, indicating the relaxation character of the dielectric losses. Plastification and interlinkage of the polar radicals hardly affect the frequency relation of tan δ. Results seem to confirm Kobeko's hypothesis that the polarization losses in polar polymers below softening temperature are due to the thermal movements of the polar radicals. The polymer chains are practically immobilised.

Electrical Research Association

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.

1202 537.223.33 : 621.315.616.96

INVESTIGATION OF RELAXATION PROCESSES IN POLYVINYL ACETATE. P.F.Veselovskii and A.I.Slutsker.

Zh. tekh. Fiz. Vol 25 No 7 1204-8 (1955) In Russian.

The dielectric losses in polyvinyl acetate were measured in a wide temperature range above the softening temperature at the frequency 1.6 kc/s. The experimental results were then evaluated by considering a relation of the form $\phi(\log f, 1/T)$ where f and T are frequency and temperature at which tan δ is a maximum. Comparison with results obtained for solid p.v.a. enabled the two components distinguished as dipolar-elastic losses and dipolar-radical dielectric relaxation losses to be separated.

Electrical Research Association

VESELOVSKIY, P.F. [Veselovs'kyi, P.F.]

Some characteristics of the occurrence of dipole relaxation in solutions of polymethylmethacrylate-toluol. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.10:1115-1121 O '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.; MATVEYEV, V.K.

Dielectric properties of stereoregular polymethylmethacrylate polymers solutions in toluene. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.7:1221-1226 Jl '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kalinina.

VESELOVSKIY, F.F.

Nature of the dipole-radical relaxation of amorphous polymers in a solid vitrous state. Plast.massy no.12:59-60 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.; SUCHKOV, Yu.D.

Use of the resonance loop method in determining tan δ in dielectrics. Fiz. tver tela 5 no.9:2728-2730 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina.

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.P.

Dielectric properties of styrene stereocopolymers. Plast.massy no.2:6-11 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Styrene polymers—Electric properties)
(Butadiene)